

# BY AUTHORITY.

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,  
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.  
PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY  
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

## PROCLAMATION.

WE, KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King, DO PROCLAIM:  
That it is Our pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of Our Constitution, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of Our Kingdom do assemble at the Legislative Hall, at Our Capital of Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the Twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six.

Given under Our Royal Sign Manual, at Our Palace in the City of Honolulu, this Twenty-ninth day of February, [Seal] Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six, and the Third Year of Our Reign.

(Signed) KALAKAUA R.  
The Minister of the Interior,  
(Signed) W. L. MOHONUA.

ALL PERSONS of the Government, and other persons to whom matters may be due, at the Hawaiian Treasury, on or before March 1st, 1876, are requested to present vouchers for settlement on or before that date, and persons having money on account of the Government, are requested to make their respective payments, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the fiscal period ending on the above-named date.

J. O. CARTER, Register Public Accounts.  
HAWAIIAN TREASURY, March 1st, 1876.

A dividend of three and one-half per cent. will be paid upon "Bond Notes" upon presentation at the Hawaiian Treasury. J. O. CARTER, Register Public Accounts. Feb. 28, 1876.

## List of Licenses Expiring in March, 1876.

- CART.**—1—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
2—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
3—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
4—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
5—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
6—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
7—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
8—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
9—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
10—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
11—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
12—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
13—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
14—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
15—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
16—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
17—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
18—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
19—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
20—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
21—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
22—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
23—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
24—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
25—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
26—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
27—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
28—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
29—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
30—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
31—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
32—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
33—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
34—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
35—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
36—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
37—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
38—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
39—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
40—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
41—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
42—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
43—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
44—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
45—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
46—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
47—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
48—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
49—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
50—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
51—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
52—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
53—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
54—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
55—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
56—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
57—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
58—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
59—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
60—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
61—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
62—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
63—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
64—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
65—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
66—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
67—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
68—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
69—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
70—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
71—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
72—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
73—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
74—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
75—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
76—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
77—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
78—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
79—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
80—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
81—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
82—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
83—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
84—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
85—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
86—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
87—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
88—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
89—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
90—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
91—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
92—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
93—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
94—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
95—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
96—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
97—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
98—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
99—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.  
100—Ching Wai, Hotel & Restaurant, Honolulu.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

The only action which had taken place in Congress on the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty was the report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the House, recommending the passage of a bill to enforce the treaty, the debate on which would commence March 21, and continue from day to day till it was disposed of. The committee stood as in favor of the treaty and for against it. This probably indicates about the proportion with which the House will pass the bill. It is questionable whether we can learn of the final result on it before the May steamer, though its approval by the House of Representatives virtually settles the question of its final adoption.

The quarantining of the Mikado, during her short stay in port, caused some dissatisfaction among her through passengers, who were not permitted to come on shore. It is true, as asserted by some of them, that vessels having the measles are not quarantined in other ports. But it must be remembered that this disease prevails among Polynesians more in the nature of a plague than it does in Europe and America. Witness the devastation in this group in 1818, when more than 10,000 died from it; and more recently in the Fiji, where some 25,000 died during one year. Now while the authorities are seeking ways and means to check the disease and cause an increase of the native race, every reasonable man must admit that the measures taken to prevent the arrival and spread of this or any disease, are the least that should be done.

The result of the elections in France had not been announced at the latest date. The election for delegates to the lower house of the National Assembly took place on the 20th of February, and up to the 26th, says the telegraph, returns had been received from 499 electoral districts. Candidates known to be elected in districts heard from number 36, classified as follows: Republicans, 187; Conservative Republicans, 71; Bonapartists, 59; Legitimists, 28; Conservatives, 20; Constitutionalists, 18; Radicals, 17. This gives 258 Republicans out of 306 delegates elected. Many Republicans were elected, even in Brittany and Pas de Calais, the former hitherto a Legitimist stronghold. Minister Du Faure was elected by a large majority in Lorraine. The Left Centre is defeated. All Deputies elected by Versailles are Republicans. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, has been defeated in all four circumstances which he contested. The Bonapartists are jubilant. The Bonapartists organs profess to think that radical victory will eventually further the cause of the Empire, and express pleasure at the result.

## Supreme Court—In Probate.

Feb. 29. Estate of James L. Lewis, deceased. Petition of A. J. Cartwright, administrator for settlement of the account of the estate and for his discharge from further liability. The Court after due examination of all the vouchers approved of the account and ordered the administrator discharged and his bond cancelled.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

Mar. 6. Estate of Kamehameha (w), deceased. Petition of M. H. K. to be appointed administrator of the above estate. The Court appointed administrator, to file a bond in the sum of five dollars, to be filed in thirty days.

heart than he, and none has a deeper faith in the future of the colony. Since he became a Minister, and set on foot his policy, he has seen New Zealand rise out of serious difficulties, and has seen the country acknowledged as being one of the foremost of the Australasian group. He may well be proud of the recognition accorded to him after an absence so long that it made many of his friends dissatisfied, and gave opportunities for his opponents to assail him with an acrimony which chivalrous rules, as applied to absent men, ought to have rendered impossible to proceed from some lips. However, the long absence has not been longer. Those who prophesied that he would return no more—as did some with whom the wish was more to the thought—have ever discovered that they were false prophets, just as those who have been assailing him in his absence will find that, as of yore, his own hand will defend his head.

Among the addresses presented to him was one from the workmen. The local papers say his progress along the wharf was a prolonged blaze of fireworks and an avenue of torches. The following was the address presented to him: "To Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G.: We workmen and citizens of Wellington, well assured of the sympathy of our fellowmen in other parts of New Zealand, bid you welcome. We recognize in you a friend and patron of the working classes. Whereas, before the inauguration of the schemes of Public Works and Immigration, we were without unity of purpose or hope of future independence, your policy is the bond which unites us, and the lever which raised us to our proper level in the grand scale of industrial civilization; for an increase of participation in the profits of industry, for happy homes and contented lives we have to thank you. Difficulties there may be in the accomplishment of your grand project, but these will certainly be overcome if the Government continue in the course it has hitherto pursued. We believe implicitly not only in your genius, but in your earnestness and sincerity of purpose, and we ask you to trust in our confidence and support."

## Reply to His Ex. W. L. Green.

To His Excellency W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SIR:—On the 11th instant I received from you a printed communication addressed to certain persons by name "and to the other gentlemen who signed the Address to His Majesty dated February 22nd, 1876."

As one of the signers of that Address, having held official relations to you and as one of the Department over which you preside, in the course of which I had the pleasure of receiving from you expressions of approbation and esteem, and experiencing constantly such cordial and generous assistance in my official duties, as to enhance the confidence which your usefulness to the country, which I entertained on your elevation to the high position you occupy, I beg to be allowed the privilege of responding publicly and with the assurance which I make your letter to the signers of the Address. At the outset, I wish to say that your letter seems founded on two errors, one that the Address was a call to His Majesty to dismiss His Ministry as not possessing the public confidence, and the other that the signers were led into signing the Address by some person without knowing its contents. Had the former proposition been intended, I assure you I should have asked that it be stated in so many words as to be taken into consideration by the House of Representatives. Had the latter proposition been intended, I assure you I should have asked that it be stated in so many words as to be taken into consideration by the House of Representatives.

At a subsequent meeting this plan was criticised by several, myself among the number. It was pointed out that all that private enterprise could be counted upon to do, would be to provide so far as possible under the laws, for the immediate private wants of industries; that any comprehensive scheme or plan for general immigration upon a scale commensurate with the needs of the country, required some diplomatic action; that if immigrants could be found, some public works would need to be undertaken to furnish employment for such when they first arrived and that the expense of initiating such a movement should be borne by Government. I remember myself suggesting that if the Ministry would press investigations with such objects in view, they could levy taxes to meet the expenses in such a way as to make it self-sustaining. It was pointed out that all that private enterprise could be counted upon to do, would be to provide so far as possible under the laws, for the immediate private wants of industries; that any comprehensive scheme or plan for general immigration upon a scale commensurate with the needs of the country, required some diplomatic action; that if immigrants could be found, some public works would need to be undertaken to furnish employment for such when they first arrived and that the expense of initiating such a movement should be borne by Government. I remember myself suggesting that if the Ministry would press investigations with such objects in view, they could levy taxes to meet the expenses in such a way as to make it self-sustaining.

But the whole document, from beginning to end, abounds in language which cannot be construed other than offensive, not only to the respectable and influential men who signed it, but to that power behind the throne, the Press, without whose favor no ministry in this or any other civilized land, can long remain in office.

If we rightly comprehend the language of the Ministerial reply, and especially of Mr. Green's circular, the whole scheme of immigration, whether for labor or repopulation, is of doubtful benefit. And moreover, if brought before the natives for discussion, it might be strongly opposed, and on this account, is considered a questionable policy for the government to entertain. If this be the position now assumed, the policy of the administration has changed during the past two years. King Kalakaua, in his address to the National Assembly in 1874, spoke as follows: "The subject, however, that awakens my greatest solicitude is to increase my people, and to this point I desire to direct your earnest attention." "The immigration of free labor will undoubtedly enrich and strengthen our country, and to this end I propose that a liberal appropriation be made." These words clearly and unequivocally expressed the public sentiment existing when the King ascended the throne and when the present administration assumed office. The Legislature promptly responded by voting \$50,000 for the object named in the royal speech, and for other purposes than to promote agriculture and to repopulate the country to offset the annual decrease of one thousand souls. They moreover express the sentiment of the people of this group at this time. All intelligent Hawaiians agree that unless the decrease is stayed or counterbalanced by immigration, their independence is only a question of time. The necessity of more population is too self-evident to be ignored or argued at this late day, and we cannot believe that it is seriously determined to abandon vigorous efforts to procure it, at whatever cost.

THE NEW ZEALAND PREMIER, Sir Julius Vogel returned to New Zealand early in February, from a lengthy visit to England. His return was marked (says an Auckland paper) "by a most enthusiastic demonstration in Wellington. No former Minister of this colony was ever before so warmly and so spontaneously greeted. Few we believe, have the success and progress of New Zealand more completely at

heart than he, and none has a deeper faith in the future of the colony. Since he became a Minister, and set on foot his policy, he has seen New Zealand rise out of serious difficulties, and has seen the country acknowledged as being one of the foremost of the Australasian group. He may well be proud of the recognition accorded to him after an absence so long that it made many of his friends dissatisfied, and gave opportunities for his opponents to assail him with an acrimony which chivalrous rules, as applied to absent men, ought to have rendered impossible to proceed from some lips. However, the long absence has not been longer. Those who prophesied that he would return no more—as did some with whom the wish was more to the thought—have ever discovered that they were false prophets, just as those who have been assailing him in his absence will find that, as of yore, his own hand will defend his head.

Among the addresses presented to him was one from the workmen. The local papers say his progress along the wharf was a prolonged blaze of fireworks and an avenue of torches. The following was the address presented to him: "To Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G.: We workmen and citizens of Wellington, well assured of the sympathy of our fellowmen in other parts of New Zealand, bid you welcome. We recognize in you a friend and patron of the working classes. Whereas, before the inauguration of the schemes of Public Works and Immigration, we were without unity of purpose or hope of future independence, your policy is the bond which unites us, and the lever which raised us to our proper level in the grand scale of industrial civilization; for an increase of participation in the profits of industry, for happy homes and contented lives we have to thank you. Difficulties there may be in the accomplishment of your grand project, but these will certainly be overcome if the Government continue in the course it has hitherto pursued. We believe implicitly not only in your genius, but in your earnestness and sincerity of purpose, and we ask you to trust in our confidence and support."

I am free to confess that I do not regret with you the publication of the Address, though if it is unfortunate, you will remember it was the ministry who made it public, not the memorialists, and if any of the latter obtain undue prominence they will owe it to the same agency as with the other signers. I do not believe it possible to exaggerate the importance of the subjects presented. I resent the imputation of "insolence," (which is usually the cry of the ignorant) to the signers of the Address. I desire to state that your Majesty's servant should never have charged the memorial with it. For myself I have no charity to ask from His Majesty's Ministers in regard to my intentions. Having signed the memorial I desire to take any responsibility that may attach to it.

With reference to your dissent assertion that unless the King and his Ministers choose to do things in their own way no power exists to change them, I beg to say that the Legislative Assembly might be found to possess the power, but aside from that, I beg to remind you of powers silent and inexorable, to which even Cabinet Ministers are amenable—the operation of natural laws, and the necessities of the country. And if the administration to spite "a few designing men" as you please to style us, dare to neglect the duties of the hour, the effects will come in spite of Cabinet resolutions to postpone action.

However, sir, we have differed before, and my respect for you suffered no diminution thereby. On these questions I still believe that our differences grow out of the erroneous interpretation you gave the memorial in construing it as an open attack upon the Government. I beg to say in conclusion, that while I regret that you thought it necessary to use offensive terms, I respect the vigor and candor with which you sustain your views over your own people. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY A. P. CARTER.

Nuamoa, March 15, 1876.

Paris, February 4th.—It is very probable that the Duc d'Audiffert Paucquier will be elected President of the new Senate.

Max, February 4th.—The Government has advised that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—An explosion of dynamite took place in the Zabludinsky. Of the 230 men at work in the pit at the bottom of the mine, only 100 were saved, the rest were killed or maimed.

St. Petersburg, February 4th.—The Russian Ministry, commenting on the proposals of Count Andrievsky, says the country has been put in a position of great difficulty, and that the Carls have destroyed their cartridge manufacturing at Vera, and may have fled to France.

Paris, February 4th.—The Rue de la Paix says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carls, and it stated that Don Carlos has fled and is expected to take refuge on French territory.

## Meeting of the Memorialists, Last Night.

A meeting of signers of the Memorial which was presented to the King on the 29th ult., was held last evening at the Lyceum on Nuuanu Avenue. On motion of Mr. J. B. Atherton, Hon. Godfrey Rhodes was called to the chair, and Mr. H. L. Sheldon chosen secretary. After the object of the meeting had been briefly stated by the chairman, Hon. H. A. P. Carter presented a preamble and resolutions, which, after debate and amendment, were adopted. Several speakers took part in the discussion, including Messrs. Hartwell, Dole, Carter, Rhodes, Preston and others, and the remarks made expressed a kindly feeling towards the administration, and deep regret on account of the letter of Minister Green. All the speakers firmly supported the Memorial, a copy of which in Hawaiian, with 175 signatures attached, was laid before the meeting. The native committee having it in charge promised to obtain one thousand signatures.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted. Whereas, in the Memorial addressed to His Majesty on the 29th day of February, we were accused by a local desire to point out the dangers which threaten the independence of this Kingdom, and to aid all loyal men, whether in office or not, who desire and are willing to work for the good of the Hawaiian Kingdom and people; and Whereas, One of His Majesty's Ministers, under the assumption, entirely unauthorized by the tone of our Memorial, that we were demanding their resignation, addressed to us a letter, objectionable in tone and irreconcilable in itself; Resolved, That we regret and deplore that a gentleman holding such a position in His Majesty's government should have so far forgotten the dignity of his position, however much he may have differed with us in his views as expressed in the Memorial.

Resolved, That with this expression of our regret, we as a body, dismiss the offensive charges and all insinuations of the Minister, trusting to the purity of our intentions and to the undeniable importance of the matter presented in our Memorial for our consideration. Resolved, That believing that the continued independence of this Kingdom, the preservation of the throne and flag of Hawaii, and the happiness of the Hawaiian people, depend upon a population large enough to claim the continued recognition of foreign nations, we will continue our efforts by advocating every practicable scheme for the encouragement of immigration, and every means of preserving and increasing the Hawaiian race, by inculcating lessons of morality and sanitary care, notwithstanding the opposition of others.

Resolved, That no person is worthy of the confidence of His Majesty who would oppose these objects, or who would seek to place the seeds of discord between the races and classes living under His Majesty's rule.

On motion of the Hon. H. M. Whitney, it was resolved to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to His Majesty and also to each of the Ministers, and that the same be published in the newspapers of this city.

The meeting then adjourned. H. L. SELDON, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

### For San Francisco

THE FINE AMERICAN BARK  
Mary Belle Roberts!  
CAPT. L. C. GREY.

Will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to J. B. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

### For Victoria, B. C.

The Hawaiian Clipper Brig  
POMARE,  
MANTER.

Will have quick dispatch for above port. For freight or passage, apply to E. T. LINDHMAN & CO., Agents.

### For San Francisco.

The Favorite American Bark  
D. C. MURRAY  
FULLER, MASTER.

Will have quick dispatch for the above port. Part of her cargo being already engaged.

For freight or passage